The sugar crop of Martinique is set down for last year at 28 000,000 kilogrammes (about 63,000,-000 pounds English), against 26,300,000 skilogrammes (59,000,000 pounds English) in the preceding year. As both these crops very considerably exceed the average produce of the island twenty years ago, long before Slavery was abolished, there does not seem much ground for the complaint of the searcity of labor, which is made the excuse for the so-called emigration from the coast of Africa. The number of these emigrants thus far introduced into the island cannot yet have been sufficient to have materially aided in producing the crops above stated. It would seem as if the planters of the Danish

out of the reach of the Government, just as the

alayetrader Lamar so successfully managed the

same thing in Georgia.

bland of St. Croix were about to try their hand at the same sort of immigration. It appears that a French commercial nouse at Marseides has proposed to contract for the introduction of 600 or 700 isborers from Aircs, and that a public meeting of planters has been held on the subject. The proposition is to bring them in two lots, que during the first half of the present year, and another ten or tweive months later. It is stated that the proposition was esgerly accepted by the planters present, and that some 500 em grants were subscribed for by them. The importations to the French colonies have been made, as is well known, under the special protection of the Emperor. The ships of M. Reals & Co. have been clothed with a semi-public character, and have thus been protected against interference on the part of the English, Portuguese and Laberians. How is this importation into St Croix to be made? Are M. Regis & Co. the firm who propose to contract, and, under cover of the Emperory protection, do they mean tago into a general speculation for supplying all who want? Unless the supply of St. Croix is to be carried on under some such cover, we apprehend that the speculation may be exposed to some inter-

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election one week from to day. The canvass on the Republican side will be continued this week as follows:

The Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIS of Maine will speak At Windser, Hartford Co., on Tuesday, March 29.

At Suffield. Wadnesday, March 30. At Thompsoneslie, Thursday, March 31. At Warehouse Point Friday, April 1.

The Hop, RENET WILSON of Mass, will speak

At New-Haven, Friday evening, April 1. At Durham, Easthampton and East Haddam on previous

evenings.

The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW of Penna, will speak

At Waterbury, Tuesday, March 29,

At Meriden, Wednesday evening, March 30. At Wallingford, Thursday evening, March 31

At Hartford, Frides evening, April I At New Haven, Saturday avening, April 2. The Hen. Asson BURLINGAME of Mass, will speak

At Fair Haven, Monday evening, March 24. At Guilford, Wednesday evening, March 30.

At Derby, Thursday evening, March 31. At Naugatuck, Friday evening, April 1 At New-Haven, Saturday evening, April 2.

CHARLES C WOODMAN of Boston will speak

At Plannelle, Wednesday, March St At Arm, Thursday afternoor, March 31.
At Simsbury, Thursday evening, March 31. At Salmon Brook, Friday, April 1.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY of Hartford will speak

At South Manchester, Thursday, Mac. At Farmington, Friday, April 1.

Horace Greener will speak
At Greenwick Monday evening, March 24.
At Danbury, Thursday, March 31.

We learn from a gentleman who formerly resided in Palermo, in Sicily, that the police of that city are paid from week to week only one half of their wages. The other half is kept as a reserved find, out of which all parties suffering loss by theft. berglary and similar crimes, which it is the duty of the pelice to prevent, are indemnified. There is a settlement at the end of every six months, and the surplus is divided among the policemen, who are thus made to suffer a loss of wages by every initure to perform their duty. The system works admiraby. Crimes of the sort are almost unknown, and at each settlement there is but little to deduct from

The fund before it is distributed. Suppose we were

to try this plan a weWork? Books Goth. Jr .- whe movement of business up Breadway, town to the centre of the city, is steady, if I l'a a year a considerable number hot very tap of bookeeliers an . hahers have yielded to the tide. Ches. Scribber and severs. Rudd and Carleton, have taken extensive quarters in Brook's building on the corner of Grand street, and the Masons are putting up a building of their own at the head of bloward street. looking down from Mercar upon Broadway. The Westermanns & Builière will soon divide a large More half a mile above their present location. The leaves very few book houses in Broadway below Ap Peton's, which not many years ago was rather up fown for the book business. Rarely one see- an exreptional in swement southward, as in Patus n taking

the egency of the works of Washington Irving and Bayard Taylor from Broadway to Nassan street, into the building occupied until lately by Speldon, Blakeman & Co, now by Sheldon & Co., Mosers. Blakeman & Mason, having started a new house. Not the least poticeable among the new firms, b the boase of S. A. Rollo & Co , which has been launched lately with marked mannerism The consumption of look paper, which received a marked check in the "crisis" has fully regained its previous

# THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, Saturday, March 25, 1859.

The contract for carrying the mail from Leaven worth to Corayille, Pike's Peak region was made under the act of 1875, authorizing the eatablishment of special Post-Offices to be sustained from their net proceeds; and such is the arrangement in this case, that the compensation is in no event to exceed \$500 per granum. If the Post-Office Route, bill had passed, and the contract been made noder it, this services and the contract been made under it, this service would have cost \$20,000 or \$10,000 a year. The cost tractors will be mainly compensated for their outlay in

The Boston Poet Office question was yesterday con sidered in the Cabi. et. B th Postmaster Capen and the parties representing the State streets interest has separate interviews with the Postmaster-General te-

Commander Bissell has been ordered to the mend of the receiving-suip Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, vice Commander Bartax, relieved. Col. Jo. Johnson of the 1st Cavalry, and a relative of Minister Mc. and, left the city yesterday for Mexico,

der orders, it is said, from the Government, The new steam sloop of war Lancaster is to be fin-shed and fitted out for see with all possible expedition. probably be sent to the Pacific.

The Land Office situated at Buchanan, Minnesota as been ordered to be removed to Portland, in the Col. Lander will leave Washington on Monday, to same work on the South Pass wagon road,

ose of repairing damages and shortening the reute The Treasurer's weekly statement shows a net bal-

the week were \$1,815,000. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1859. The President has recognized Francis Aggustus Horsch as Consul of the Netherlands for Maine, Mas sechusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, to re-

#### The Halifax Steamers.

BANGOR, Me., March 27-9 p. m. The line east of this point has been down all day, and there is no prospect of a resumption of telegraphic ommunication to-night. We have no advices from Halfex of a later date than Saturday evening, when the expected steamers, Niagara and Alps, had not ar-

## Indictments in Albany. ALBANY, March 27, 1859.

On Saturday night a young woman named Mary Ann Saycer, aged twenty-three years, was killed by Mrs. Orelia Master, while attempting to produce an abortion by means of instruments. The abortionist is s xiy-four years of age, and has carried on this business for years without detection. She is now in july and will be indicted to morrow by the Grand Jurs, wilch has been in session for a week, and has already found fifty indictments, making over one hundred in dictments in this county since January last.

#### Accident to the Steamer State of

Georgia.

Savannah, Savarday, March 26, 1859.

The steamship State of Georgia, bence for Philadelphia, when off St. H-lena Sound, on the South Carolina coast, broke her after cross-rail and bent the piston, which cisabled her machinery. She resched harleston in safety, and her passengers have been transferred to the Keystone State.

Explosion of a Steam-Propeller.

CUICAGO, Saturday, March 26, 1859.
The Northern Transportation Company's propeller ady of the Lake exploded and sunk half a mile from Fairport to-cay. The cock and one of the firemen were killed. The propeller had a full cargo of flour and provisions. There are no further particulars as

# Murder of a Baptist Clergyman and

HARRIS, Marquette Co., We., March 26, 1859.

The Rev. Jonathan Post, a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were kelled yesterday by their son. The murderer is about 30 years old, and has been insade for several years, but was thought to be harmless until this occurrence. He made no effort to escape.

### The Case of Henry Gambrill, the

Murderer.

Baltimore, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

The Patriot this afternoon contains a long statement prepared by the friends of Henry Gambrill, one of the prepared by the inends of theiry Gambria, one of the concerned criminals now awaiting execution for the murder of Police Officer Benton, giving affidavits of certain parties to show that another party, named Richard Harris, was the perpetrator of the murder, and that he (Harris) confessed the deed to certain parand that he (Harris) confessed the deed to certain par-ties. It is, however, not deemed worthy of credence, and has all been before the Governor and rejected by him some time back. It is the last desperate dedge to save the life of this wretched criminal.

Norfolk Navy Yard.

The new sloop-of-war Richmend is to be issueched on the 7th of May.

Considerable additions have been made to the brick-

layers in the yard, and the immence storehouse for ordnance and provisions is progressing rapidly.

From Havana-Slaves Landed.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 26, 1859.
The schooler Alice A. Bandell, from Havana 20th inst., reports that a cargo of 600 negroes had been landed at Remedios, Cuba.
Sugars and moiasses were firm at Havana. Freights were improving. Exchange was declining.

### The Mount Vernon Fund.

Boston, March 27, 1859.

The Ball given at the Boston Theatre, March 4th, produced, clear of expenses, a fraction less than \$3,600 which has been paid over in aid of the purchase of

Departure of Minister McLane. New-Ortleans, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

Minister McLane sails in the steamship Quaker City
for Vera Cruz to-morrow merning.

The steamship Tennessee is undergoing repairs.

The New Canadian Tariff.

Toronto, Saturday, March 26, 1850.

The Governor General gave his amont to the new Tariff bill this afternoon, which consequently goes to immediate operation. Case of United States Marshal Tyler.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, March 26, 1859.
The trial of United States Marshal Tyler for killing capt. Jones of the brig Concord, at Port Sarnia, C. W., Capt. Jones of the one concluded this evening by the Jury ren-dering a verdict of involuntary mansiaughter, and rec-ommending the prisoner to mercy.

Sailing of the North Briton.
PORTLAND, Saturday, March 26, 1859.
The steamer North Briton sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Laverpool.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE .... ALBANT, March 26, 1859.

In relation to the duties and salaries of the Clerks of Police Courts of New-York.

To amend the act for the protection of the St. Regis

To continue the act authorozing the sale of the Arsenel in New-York and Albany.

Resppropriating certain moneys for the enlargement and completion of the canals.

Mr. AMES.—To amend the charter and change the ame of the Central American Commercial and Indusname of the Central American Commercial first Company. Third reading. Also, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to pro-ceedings for the collection of demands against ships

Also, authorizing the construction of a breakwater along the store of Lake Erie, within the bounds of

Suffalo. Third reading.

A so, realative to a ferry across Dearing Harbor, om Greenport to Shelter Island. Third reading. The eame, to establish an Asylum in Watertown.

Third reading.

Mr. JOHN D WILLARD—Vesting in the United
States jurisdiction over certain lands in West Troy,
for the enlargement of the Arsenal. Third reading.

Mr. PRATT—For the better preservation of the nblic records Third reading.
Mr. LOVELAND-in favor of printing one thou-

sand additional copies of the Report of the Sanitary Committee of the Sanate. Adopted. Mr. LAMONT- To amond the charter of the Mossad Haverstraw Road Company.

The same - For the better improvement of highways is the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County.

Mr. DIVEN-To provide the means for support of

Mr. SPINOLA reported the bill to incorporate the New York Steamboat and Railroad Accident Insur-ance Company, which was ordered to a third reading. Mr. AMES reported favorably the bill charter ag this New York Steamboat Company. The Cramittee of the Whole considered the bill in relation to Public Health in the city of New York in Committee of the Whole, and reported progress.

SPECIAL ORDER—CANAL TOLLS.

The concurrent resolution in relation to canal tolls

was then taken up, heretofore printed, giving the con-sent of the Legislature to so reducing talls as to derive W. A. WHEELER quoted the Constitution to show that it was for the Canal Board to first fix defi-nite rates, then for the Legislature to concur in such

mr. Mather regarded that the only proper course.

Mr. Mather regarded that the only proper course.

Mr. PROSSER stated that the rates on freight for 1858 were not remuterative—rates that could not be successfully maintained for tan years with the present depth of water; yet with these low rates the Central Railroad carried from April to December, inclusive weetward, 133,972 tune; the New-York and Eric Railroad Lake Erie, some 60,000 tuns; and the Erie

Canal but 87,993 tuns. It was necessary that the Canal Board should have the power of so sijusting toll as to successfully compete with the rail. Mr. LAMONT—It appears by the statement of the Senator from from the XXXIat (Mr. Presser) that the railreads would reduce their rates to a non-paying rate to divert the business from the canals. If that did happen it would be after we adjourned and returned to our house. The construction put upon the clause of the Constitution by the Senator from the XVIIta (Mr. W. A. Wheeler) he did not think should be adopted There was nothing in the clause which required that the action of the Canal Board should be in advance of the action of the Legislature. Such being the case, there was no need of giving the clause this railroad interpretation, and tieing up our hands and placing our public works at the disposal of railroads, so far as the rates of currice are concerned. Should we adopt the rates of carriage are concerned. Should we adopt a rate of toll which was subsequently acquiesced in by the Canal Board, would it be contended that the Con-stitution was not fully compiled with mercy because our action preceded that of the Canal Board? He did not think any fair-minded man could adopt the

Mr. W. A. WHEELER claimed if the resolution was adopted which provided for a sliding scale of rates for the Canal Board to adopt, it could not be success-fully shown that there had ever been a meeting of the minds of the Canal Board and Legislature on the sub-

Mr. DIVEN was well satisfied that the learned Sepator from the XXIXth (Mr. Lamost) had given a con-struction to this clause of the Constitution it would not bear, and one that would not satisfy that Senater until Constitution provided for the concurrence of the Cana Board and the Legislature. The resolution provided for giving the Canal Board power to adjust the rates time during the season without the assent or consect of the Legislature.

Mr. PRATT moved to table the resolution, and that it be printed Agreed to.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday moraing.

ASSEMBLY.

To relieve Municipal Corporations from giving securaty on appeals, and to reduce the costs on judgments in certain cases.

To stay proceedings in claims for damages.

For a diversion of the waters of Black River. For a Free Bridge across the Mohawk River.

To release municipal corporations from giving secu-rity on appeals in certain cases.

To stay proceedings for the settlement of the claims for the diversion of the waters from the Black River. For the better protection of the banks of the can also of this State. Lost-21 to 5... A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To extend the time for the completion of the Hicks-rille and Coldapring Railroad.

The New York Tax bill was sent to the first Com-

nittee of the Whole. The Assembly Chamber was given to the Rev. Mr.

Halliday for a lecture to-morrow evening in behalf of the American Female Guardien Society.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution to proceed to elect two Regents to the University on the 29th lest. Several private bills were passed. Adjourned to Monday 10 a. m.

OUR DISTRICT COURTS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: It is with dismay that I observe the Legislature proposes to add yet another District Court by a subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, and thereby append a little item of \$10,000 a year to the already dethoric tax levy. Probably few of your readers are aware of the large

emoluments of these Judges of the Ward Courts as compared with the services performed. The salary is \$3,000 a year, and in addition the incumbents quietly absorb some \$2,000 or \$3,000 more in the fees and perquisites arising from dispossession proceedings and other sources.

The services rendered consist in their sitting two days a week, for some three or four hours, with an occasional hour in the mornings of the remaining days, the latter time being occupied with the hearing of dis-

They have also the privilege of retaining their private professional practice, and it is very easy to understand how frequently this must clash with a proper, impartial exercise of their jud-cial functions.

Now, Sir, compare this State of things with, say, the salaries and services of the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas. They receive \$5,000 a year; are precluded from private practice; are occupied every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and constantly, on their return to their residences, are compelled to pass their everi gs in examining cases and preparing abstruce and voluminous opinions. Why, the office of a Dis trict Court Juoge is a perfect sinecure in comparison

with labors and services like these. The Ward Court Justices are generally se ected from time-serving politicians and hungry office hunters, and only secure their election by the most extravagant ou lay of rum and a profuse profession of promises. They know they cannot fulfill them all, but there are other wave and means, easy of imagination, with which

they can and must serve their friends. In the late case of Levine agt. Briggs, in the Com mon Pleas on appeal from a Justice's judgment, the Court severely and justly censured the practice of one Justice appearing as counsel before another Justice, and also the iniquitous and unressonable terms of journment imposed in the case thus appealed.

Shortly afterward, a card appeared in The N. Y Times to the effect that Justice Charles K Smith (who was counsel in the Court below, in Levine agt. Briggs) was not in the habit of appearing as counsel before other Justices, or of allowing them to practice in his own Court. The author of this card was conveniently oblivious of the fact that Justice Smith, during the past year, tried, as counsel, some twelve to fifteen cases before his brother Justices, which certainly savors strongly of hes being in that bad habit, rather than

otherwise. Aprepos of this, I would remark that Mr. E. C. Mc Connell, of Tammany Hall and Danne-street fame, is the aspirant to the clerkship of Justice Smith's Court, at present held by Mr. E. S. McPherson; and it is ity well known that the Justice and the expectant Clerk are sworp friends and boon companions.

Instead of increasing the number of these Courts, the Legislature would show its sense by abolishing them altogether. But if they are to be continued, let us have a bill prohibiting the Justises from private practice, compelling them to hold their Courts at least four days a week, and providing for the payment of the fees received in dispossession cases into the hands of the County Treasurer. If we must be saddled with there one-horse Courts, let us, at all events, take care that they work up to collar mark.
New York, March, 1853. OBSERVER.

SAVAGES IN ST. PETERSBURG .- A party of Samieds, from the northern part of the Government of Archangel, lately arrived at St. Petersburg, and set up their text near the Admiralty ship-yard. They are described as having round and flat faces, almost without a nore, and with little dots of eyes. They like raw meat better than cooked, and all their garments, from the top of their heads to the sole of their feet, are made of reindeer skin. They brought with them a number of reindeer, and have made a good deal of money by driving the curious, and especially the chil-drup, in their sledges on the ice.

JUDGE LONONDS ON SPIRITUALISM. PURE SAME of The S. T. Tribuse.

Stz: I am permitted to address a series of articles to

the readers of THE TRIBUNE on the subject of Spiritualism, and I embrace the opportunity. In doing so, I do not mean to address myself to be flevers, though they are a pretty formidable band, being numbered now by milions in this country alone; nor to the five or six milions of professing Christians in our nation, for I am bound to accord to them the

privilege I claim for myself, of enjoying their own opinon without molestation; but I ahall address myself to the fiftees or twenty millions of our people who belong to zo church, who searcely possess any religion, but who seem willing or compelled to trust to lack and let the future take care of itself.

To them I will proffer a faith which can relieve their painful double as to the future; will dispoi the anxiety which, in spite of every effort, will at times intrude upon every mind; will open to their comprehension a view of the future beyond measure attractive to an immortal nature; and, while it may conflict with many of the doctrines taught as the religion of the day, will enjoin upon all who receive it an unvarying life of public worth and private virtue.

To do that, I shall aim at two things. One will be to demonstrate the fact that they who once lived on earth and have died, can and do communicate with these yet living; and the other, what it is that they can sad do reveal to us through such communion.

To fill this tack full would require vastly mor room than will be accorded to me in these papers, and I shall therefore be compelled to be very-very brist in my statements-contenting myself, of necessity, with affording my readers mainly a guide to assist them in their researches, rather than a full disclosure of all that is known on the topic.

Of course, I shall have to repeat many things I have exid at other times, and many not be new to some of my readers. Tedious as that may be them and to me, I cannot well help it, for my object is not to pander to a craving for the novel or the marvelous, but to bring together in one view the vast mass of evidence on the subject now lying in scattered fragments all around us. I am to bear my own testimony as well as that of others, and therefore I ought, first of all, to show that I am competent to do so.

Am I trust worthy ! This paper will be dated on the day I attain the age of sixty years, nearly forty of which have been spent not obscurely, but professionally politically and judicially before the public, where all could judge of my character for verscity.

Am I easily deluded? Let my private and public career answer. Am I credulous, particularly on this subject? Let

this statement arower for me: It was in January, 1851, that I first began my is vestigations, and it was not until April, 1853, that I became a firm and unquestioning believer in the reality of Spiritual Intercourse. During twenty three months of these twenty-seven. I witnessed several hundred manifestations in various forms. I kept very minute and careful records of many of them. My practice was, whenever I attended a circle, to keep in pencil a memorandum of all that took place, so far as I could, and, as room as I returned home, to write out a full account of what I had witnessed. I did all the with as much minuteness and particularity as I had ever kept any record of a trial before me in Court. In this way, during that period, I preserved the record of near two hundred interviews, running through some 1 600

pages of manu-cript. I had these interviews with many different mediums and under an infinite variety of circumstances. No two interviews were alike. There was always some thing new or something different from what had previously occurred. And it very seldom happened that only the same persons were present.

The manifestations were of every known form, physcal or mental-comotimes only one, and sometimes both combined I resorted to every expedient I could devise to de-

tect imposture and to guard against de usion. I felt in myself, and saw in others, how exciting was the idea that we were actually communing with the dead; and I labored, as I thought successfully, to prevent any undue plas of my judgment. I was at times critical and captions to an unreasonable extreme, and when my behef was challenged, as it was over and over again, I refused to yield except to evidence that

would leave no possible room for cavit. I was severely exacting in my demands, and this would frequently occur: I would go to a circle with some doubt on my mind as to the manifestations of the previous circle, and something would happen aimed directly at that doubt, and completely overtarowing it, as it then seemed, so that I had no longer any reason to doubt. But I would go home and write out carefully my minutes of the evening, cogitate over them records, and finally find some loophote-some possibilits that it might have been something else than spiritual influence, and I would go to the next circle with

a new doubt and new set of queries. I was in the babit, on such occasions, when alone by myself, and in preparation for the next circle, of putting on paper every possible question that I could imagine to test the matter.

I saw that the circumstances of the interview often prevented my framing on the spur of the moment quesions sufficiently searching, and therefore I took my eighte, when alone in my library with nothing to interrupt the current of thought, to perform that tack, and I used often to attend the circle with a series of questions thus deliberately framed, which I carefully concealed from every human being, so that I knew beyond paradventure that no mortal could know what questions I meant to ask, and no mortal could be prepared before-

hand to answer them I look back sometimes now with a smile, at the ingennity I wasted in devising ways and means to avoid

the possibility of deception. Still, there was the dauger of self-deception or mental leinsion on my part and I tried to be equally astute on that point, not merely when at the circle, but alone, in the calm of my hours of study.

that every conce vable objection I could raise was, first or lest met and answered. Let me take the rappings as a specimes:

When I first heard them, it was in the pre-

three females, whose characters were enough of themerives to assure me against any attempt at imposition As I entered the room where they were sested together at one side of a table, the rappings came with a hurried, cheerful sound on the floor near where they sat. I took my seat at the opposite side of the table, and Betened, with the idea is my mind, " Oue of them is ioing it-perhaps with her feet or hands, her toor knee joints." Directly, the sounds came on the table, and not on the floor, and where their hands con d not reach. "It was ventriloquism," I said to myself. I put my hands on the table directly over the nade, and distinctly felt the vibration, as if a haramer had struck it. "It was machinery," I imagined, and then the sounds moved about the table indifferent parts, they and the vibration following my hands wherver I put them. At other times, though not on this

first occasion, I have turned the table upside down, and

examined it so carefully as to know there was no ma-

Thus I went on, at this time and at other times, test no the rappings in various ways by these questions and in answer they would sometimes come on the back of my chair, when there was no one behind me sometimes on my person, when there was no one near enough to touch me; semstimes in a railroad car, when in rapid motion; sometimes high up on a wall beyond the reach of any one; sometimes on a door standing open, when I could see on both sides of it, and no one was near enough to touch it; sometimes four or five feet distant from any person; sometimes following the person when walking to and fro; sometimes when the medium was immersed in water; sometimes when the feet were held fast; sometimes when they were placed ca a feather pillow; sometimes when isolated from the | weeks.

floor on glass; sometimes when hold up from the door; and sometimes I found, beyond doubt, that they were the abeer fabrication of the medium.

Still, it might be vestriloquism: and so we tested it by jars of quicksilver, so placed that the least vibration of the material on which the sound was made would be apparent. And, finally, after weeks of each trial, as if to dispel all idea in my mind as to its being done by others or by machinery, the rappings came to me alone when I was in bed, when no mortal but myself was in the room. I first heard them then on the floor, as I lay reading. I said, "It's a mouse." They instantly changed their location from one part of the room to another with a rapidity that no mouse could equal. "Still, it might be more than one mones? And then they came upon my person, distinct, clear, unequivocal. I explained it to myself by calling it a twitching of the nerves, which at times I had experienced, and so I tried to see if it was so. It was or ny thigh that they came. I sat up in bed, threw off all clothing from the limb, leaving it entirely bare. I held my lighted lamp in one hand, near my leg, and sat and looked at it. I tried various experiments. I my left hand flat on the spot-the raps would be hen on my hand and cease on the leg. I laid my and adgewise on the limb, and the force, whatever it ras, would pass across my band and reach the leg. making itself as perceptible on each firger as on the leg. I held my hand two or three inches from my thigh, and found they instantly stopped and resumed their work

as soon as I withdrew my hand. But I said to myself, this is some local affection which the magnetism of my hand can reach. Imme diately they ran riot all over my limbs, touching me with a distinctness and rapidity that was marvelous. running up and down both limbs from the thighs to the end of the toes, and two or three times with force enough to hurt some, as if a child had struck me with a blunted nail.

Thus they proceeded, for some half hour or more, as I thus watched, until I gave up that there was any but one hypothesis on which they could be explained, for they were intelligent, and by their changing met my mental objections, for I uttered no word aloud. I put down my lamp and lay down to sleep. They immediately left my limbs and went to other parts of my body, and I fell asleep with them gently tapping my left side.

Still there was another question; may not this be some unknown power belonging to a peculiar mortal rganization and subject to its control? The answer to that was-though not the only answer-that it would often come when the medium did not we it it and as often refuse to come when it was most expansily wanted. And it was the same with the desires of the circle. It would come when it pleased, and as it pleased, whatever it was, and not as we wished. I have gore into this detail here, of events which

were spread over several months, merely for the purpose of showing the precautions which I took and how I investigated. And I will add that, with all the other manifestations of which I shall bereafter speak -and there are very many others beside the rappings-I dealt in the same way for a period of about two years, efore I yielded my belief as to their spiritual origin. At the end of these two years, I left the country on

account of my health, and spent about three months in Central America. I took with me four volumes of my manuscripts, and, baving little else to do during that time, I carefully reviewed the subject. I compared the proceedings of one meeting with those of another; I husted for discrepancies and contradictions; I was away from the excitement of the circles, and I was able to examine the subject, and I did examine it as carefully and as critically as I ever tried or decided a ease in court in my life.

I discovered a grand scheme displayed in the work -an intelligent design, persisted in amid all discouragements and difficulties-returning ever to itspurment, and I become a believer in the spiritual theory.
I ongue one as say I preded my belief. Itsiner came in
spite of me, as it does that the sun shines at noonday, and nothing short of the blindness of insanity could make me doubtful as to the light that was shining around me.

Since ther, I have been a firm and unwavering belever in the idea that the spirits of the dead do and can held communion with us. I have been sorely tried, temporally and mentally. I have been excluded from the associations which cace made life pleasant to me. I have felt, in the society which I once hoped to adorn, that I was an object marked for avoidance, if not for abborrence. Courted once and honored among men, I have been doemed to see the nearest and dearest to me turn from me with pity, if not disgust. Tolerated ratherahan welcomed among my feilows; at an advenced age, and with infirm health, compelled to begin the world again, and oh! amid what discouragements! With the subject so dear to me tainted with man's and found destined to see fools run mad with it and rogues perverting it to mefarious purposes; meeting in its daily walks-owing to the sad imperfection of the instrumentalities used-much that was on culated to discourage and dishearten; and beholding how the world, for whom this glorious truth comes, turns from and reviles it: I have never, for one moment, faltered from that hour is my belief. It is not my fault that I have not. It is no merit in me that I have

persisted. Belief was not, as it never is with man, matter of volition. But the evidence was so conclusive that it compelled conviction, and I could not help it. Mountains may fall and crush me, but they cannot make me believe there is no earth under my feet and

no stars over my bead There is in my profession a saying-that he who tries his own cause has a fool for a client. Perhaps I shall realize that in the tribucal in woich I now appear; but how difficult it is for one to stop when talking of one's self! I had no idea I should carry my egetism so far. I know how negrateful the etrain must be to my readers. But what can I do? I have ascended the witness's stand, and am getting ready to bear my testimony before my fellowmen. I desire that my jusy may know in what mood of mind I bear witness, that they may the better judge what creden to yield. Having performed that task, I leave that topic-I ferget the inconsiderable advocate, and dwell besceforth more on the mighty theme, and in my next number I will begin the work of describing the various kinds of manifestations, from which, I claim, that the cane mind cannot escape the conviction that it is a voice from beyond the grave that is now speaking to

man. It is not " Hark! from the tembs a deleful sound." But listen! it is a voice from beyond, bringing glad tidings of great joy!
New York, Marca 13, 1259. J. W. EDMONDS.

FROM VENEZUELA.-By Capt. Atkinson, of the ark Venns, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday, 17 have dates to March 11.

Varezuela is again disturbed. The province of Coro has declared in favor of a Federal Government, and hes taken up arms in the cause. Several exiles have left Curacoa to join their friends. Gen. Zamora left Curacoa to take command of the troops at Coro, and by accounts to March 8 had taken the field.

At Maracalbo on the 6th, the place was quiet, but a evolt was momentarily expected. The rest of the provinces were quiet, but there are

apposed there would be a general revolution. Gen. Paez is still rick. LARGE COLLECTION .- Yesterday forenoon the Roy. Mr Langworthy, Secretary of the American Congregational Union, presented to the congregation of the Church of the Puritans the cleams of weak Courches.

The congregation had not been praviously apprined of

nany diseatisfied with the present Republic, and it was

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT COLUMNUS.—The ariesian well is 1,900 feet deep. The contractors have discovered to new signs of water for the past two

amounting to upward of \$3,000.

A MOT HER IN PRISON FOR ATTEMPT-DIG TO PREE HER CHILDREN.

Excess; sience of The N. F. Pribuge.

GERRASTOWN, Bracken Co., Ky., March 1, 1890. Your readers, so doubt, remember accounts give shout the middle of last October of the arrest of colored woman, Juliet, who some years since was par-chased by the Rev. John G. Fee of his father, John Fee, for the purpose of liberating her, which he did from a sense of gratitude, she having been his nurse in infancy, and having often cradled him in her acted while a child. About four years since, she removed to Obio, sixteen miles from her old home. Her younged children, four in number, born after her liberation she took with her to Ohio, but she left ten children and grandchildrenstill in bondage. There she resolv 4 a make a desperate effort to redeem, as the was dail pecking the yearsgast son of John Fee (who was ing his father) to return to his home in New-Ori and take some of the slave children with him. & made the attempt, and dared to trample under foot tas siave code of our State, and, as iler indictment her a ettempted to entice away certain slave property John Fee. In proof of this, and as the chief witnesses

The arrest was made on the 18th of last October, which time a warrant was served on her, wherein also was charged with enticing or attempting to entice away ten slaves, the property of John Fee and others; and failing to furnish the requisite security (\$500), the was thrown into Jail. At the end of three weeks, friends made effort and prepared to release her by giving the required bail bonds. A person was sout to the county seat to have the business arranged, and while her counsel, in presence of the County Judge, was preparing and securing the necessary papers, as officion pettifogger came in, and seeing what was roing on, procured a slip of paper, went out, but soon retur set, and gave another warrant to an officer present to serve on her as soon as the Judge should presource her at liberty.

against her, appeared two men-John Anderson and

Wm Chalfant

Now, it appears that four of the ten slaves (a daughter and three grandchildren) were held by a mag Masor, an adjoining county. As soon as the Judge pronounced her at liberty, the officer stepped up and read the new warrant, which was for the four slave claimed in Meson County. Her counsel objected, on the ground that she had given ball for the whole ton, and also, as the warrant claimed, that the offens was committed in Mason County-that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case. But the Judge, in the face of these facts, and in dedance of the law, remanded her to jail under the last warrant, to await a hearing on Monday morning, it then being late Saturday night.

On Monday she was brought out again for examination. Meantime, another warrant still had been prepared, in which she was charged with enticing away two slaves (of the ten), Charles and Dim, property of John Fee, which was served on her, and she was required to give ball to the amount of \$1,000. The next day, Tuesday, the warrant was taken up which had been served on the Saturday night previous. An attorney of some pretensions, who was conducting the prosecution, assured the Judge that it was illegal and of no force. This, which her counsel had insisted on on Saturday night, the Judge was now ready to acknowledge as the correct view of the case, and accordingly the warrant was set aside. Another warrant was the served, in which she was charged with being found on the bank of the Ohio River, at Rock Spring, in Bracket County, Kentucky, in possession of four slaves, the preperty of Elijah Currans of Mason County, Ky. On this warrant bail was required to the amount of \$500.

As it was impossible to find bail for so large an amount as was required under both warrants, she was accordingly remanded to jail, where she has since been awaiting her trial, till the 3d inst.

On that day she was again brought before the Court to be tried for a violation of the law, the penalty of which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary not these than two nor more than five years. The Jury made short work of it. They were out but twenty minutes, when they returned to their seats, and pronoussed a verdict of Guilly, and she was sentenced to three years imprisonment. And this expiation to the outraged law of Kentucky she must make for endeavoring to free two of her owa children from Slavery.
A LOVER OF LIBERTY

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Three or four hundred persons attended the religious services at the Cooper Institute last evening. They services at the Cooper Lucians the Scriptures, prayer consisted of singing, reading the Scriptures, prayer collection, singing, addresses in behalf of the S Aid Seciety, singing again and a benediction.

The President, HORACE HOLDES, made the first address. He said that he neither approved Sievery nor denounced slaveholders. He viewed slave and elaveholder as needing the pardoning grace of the Savior. The Society had nothing to do with it. 1 Society was a creature of necessity. Its field was the destitute parts of the South, and its object to presch the Gospel to every creature.

The Rev. Dr. STILES said that the North lay under

solemn obligation to supply the religious destitution of the South. Obedience to God and duty to our fel-low men alike demanded it. The atonement of Christ was for the size of the whole world, which placed every soul upon a universal plane. And the in saction of the Lord Jerus Christ was to go into all the world and soul upon a universal plans. And the in anotion of the Lord Jerus Christ was to go into all the world and preach the Goepel to every creature. Every soul of them was worth more than the whole world. They were all in immisent peril of eternal perdition. In Christian knowledge the South was far behind the North; they had not the same degree of general knowledge; and taking black and while together, they were very far inferior to us. They had bet one minister to 1,300 pepulation, while the North had one is every 900. While one third of the Northern mainisters had a liberal education, but one sixth of the design of the South had the same advantages. Receiving hat slight support from their churches, the Southern clerry were obliged to devote most of their time to secular matters. A whole Presbytery in Tennessee averaged but \$212 of salary, and the Society had sent down to a Synod in Georgia \$100 apiece for its members, and received the answerthant few of them had ever had so much money before. The reason of this was not so much that the South had not money, but that while out of every \$59 made in the North \$1 in \$200 ever reached her coffers. Against \$60,000,000 of Church property in the North these was but \$20,000,000 in the South, and the contributions to religious and benevolent purposes were in about the same proportion. It was a great deal sasier to produce Christian effect in the South than in most other fields of missionary labor. There was no new language to be learned, no old prejudices to he overcome. Our rational tie imposed additional obligation upon us; we were bound by the Union to give them the Georgel. Dr. Stilles retowed the past history of the United States to show the close communior existing between the North and the South. He deprecated the corrustion of our politics and the coincides of our great cities. Still he wen happy to swell out as he coefficient of our politics and the coincides of our great cities. Still he wen happy to swell out as he coefficient out the second of the corrustion of ou

United States to show the close communice existing between the North and the South. He deprecated the corruption of our politics and the crimes of our great cities. Still he wen happy to swell out as he contempt to politics and the crimes of our great cities. Still he wen happy to swell out as he contempt to politics and the sun above to politically. Descriptions, manufactures, commerce and culture. Where, under Heaven, had the sun above upon such another? By the sie of Christian hrothhood, we were finally bound most streetly to see Gespel South. Dr. Stiles gave a lengthy doe is all exhortation. About \$455,000 was raised for a semissions, but meet of it went to the West, who save any tens of thomands to the South. Holden as we were politically, commercially and socially—to the South, why should we be apparated from them spiritually. He demonreed the astrone assumments is favor of and against Slavery. In order to a wholesome union, the North should know what the South knew, and the South should feed as the North fest. The North had, not spent \$25,000,000 feed worthed the South had a manipated \$20,000,000 fee worthed the seems of leading to Chrise. The people in the back parts of Massachusetts and Blook had had. here relation vana the Savery of the blacks and about the means of leading to Christ. The people in the back parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island had a very wrong idea of Slavery. The North needed more actual knowledge of Slavery, and the South a better about not address by Wm. E. Dodga, esq., the benediction was pronounced.

this call upon their generousty, but, not withstanding, responded most cheerfully. A collection was taken up GREEN POINT .- The Republicans and American. the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, Timothy Perry, bag; for Supervisor, John T. Williams; for Cocatalin, Fred-